

## ELLIOTT REPORT CALLS FOR DRASTIC CHANGES

School Expert Says New York's Board of Superintendents Should Be Abolished.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MAXWELL

Would Do Away with Associate City Superintendent and Pernicious "Inbreeding" Selection System.

Professor Edward C. Elliott, director of the School of Education of the University of Wisconsin, says New York's public school system should rid itself of the Board of Superintendents. Professor Elliott is one of the eleven experts who, under the supervision of Professor Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard, investigated public education in this city. The committee on school inquiry of the Board of Estimate made public yesterday its report on the system of general supervision and the Board of Examiners, together with a summary of this report written by Professor Hanus.

Dr. Elliott found that the Board of Superintendents had become bureaucratic and non-progressive, too complicated for an administrative agency, too far removed from actual conditions in the schools for a supervising agency, and not adapted to the training and encouragement of its members to inspect the schools. He would abolish not only the board, but the office of associate city superintendent.

In striking contrast to his condemnation of the Board of Superintendents, however, is his praise of City Superintendent Maxwell, its chairman.

"No other educational leader of his generation has had a task of such magnitude and complexity," writes Dr. Elliott. "It is very improbable that any other man could have succeeded as he has in unifying the school system and harmonizing the educational forces of the city through his services and performance in the office of City Superintendent of Schools in this country has been greatly magnified. He has made the New York public school system one of nation-wide significance."

Pays Tribute to Maxwell.

Professor Hanus in his summary also dwells with evident pleasure on the character and achievement of the City Superintendent, saying:

"The present City Superintendent is a man of commanding personality, of clear vision, of great industry and of unswerving devotion to the educational interests of the city. His influence is correspondingly great. The City of New York owes to him more than to any other person or group of persons the educational progress its schools have made since the consolidation, and this progress, in spite of the defect we have pointed out, is very great. Without him it is difficult to see how such progress could have been made."

The Board of Examiners comes in also for a handsome tribute, though certain faults have been found with its make-up and procedure.

"Our study of the work of the board of examiners has caused us to reach the conclusion," says Professor Hanus, "that this board has performed its duties in a decidedly successful manner. Its responsibilities are very great. While some unit and partially unit individuals have been declared eligible for appointment to service as teachers and some fit individuals have not, nevertheless, considering the many and varied inherent difficulties of determining beforehand the fitness of individuals for effective service as teachers, and also the constant pressure from the many organized interests in the city to utilize appointments to teaching positions for narrow or selfish purposes, the courage, integrity and skill of the board of examiners deserve general commendation."

Criticizes Examination Board.

Fault is found with the isolation of the board of examiners from the conditions and requirements of classroom teaching, and the recommendation is made that the board, now numbering five members, be increased to nine, including the City Superintendent, in his present capacity as chairman, and that the eight appointed members be divided into four equal groups, the members of each group to be re-elected in turn of their immediate duties as examiners for one year and assigned to such work as would bring them into direct contact with the teaching force of New York City and elsewhere.

In general the criticism which Dr. Elliott makes of the educational policy and methods of instruction in force in New York is that no means exist by which their adaptability and success can be measured. In the first place, he says, the Board of Superintendents, being immersed in administrative detail and far removed from actual contact with the children, cannot judge of the wisdom of the rules they prescribe. And they insist that these rules be rigidly obeyed, permitting the district superintendents, principals and teachers no initiative or even latitude in the matter.

Then he complains of the "inbreeding" of the system caused by a choice of teachers, principals and superintendents entirely from those who are themselves the products of the very system they are to administer and supervise. Such persons, he points out, cannot bring a proper criticism or perspective to bear upon their work without some knowledge of conditions and methods and progress outside the city.

Proposes Bureau of Investigation.

So he would have a bureau of investigation and appraisal established as an integral part of the school system, "to serve as the central agency for gathering and interpreting statistical and other data with reference to the schools; and for making such investigations as are necessary for the internal development and extension of the work of the school system."

In place of the Board of Superintendents Dr. Elliott would have a supervisory council, to consist of the City Superintendent, all the district superintendents and a number of selected directors, principals of elementary schools, principals of high schools, principals of training schools and representatives of the teaching staff in the different types and grades of schools. This supervisory council, it is recommended, should possess general powers of initiation and direction with respect to programs of study and all other matters relating to the aims, means and methods of instruction.

The expert investigator found the district superintendents as a class unsatisfactory. Professor Hanus says of them in his summary:

"According to the general plan of organization, the district superintendents were to be supervisory officers of great

importance, and they were to be the connecting link between the City Superintendent and Board of Superintendents and the principals, teachers and the people. Each district superintendent was to be "absolutely responsible for the scholastic welfare of each school in his territory."

Districts Too Large.

"But we find that this theory has not been realized in practice, owing to the great size of most of the supervisory districts, which makes effective supervision by the district superintendent impossible; to the absence of high standards of qualifications and service for the selection and retention in office of district superintendents, to devotion on their part chiefly to routine administrative duties, partly from necessity and partly from choice; and to the absence of any clearly defined and officially recognized opportunity to participate in the initiation and development of educational policies."

"As in the case of the principals, there are district superintendents who, in spite of these obstacles to their efficiency, endeavor to live up to the conception of their office contemplated by the plan of organization, but, in general, it must be said that the usefulness of the district superintendents, like that of the principals, has not been fully realized. And it will not be realized until many of their supervisory functions are transferred to the principals, until the existing method of choosing district superintendents does not confine their selection too narrowly to those whose training and experience have been limited to New York City, until a definite and high standard of selection of district superintendents and for their retention in office is adopted and until the relation between the district superintendents and their superior officers is amended so that initiative and responsibility in matters of fundamental educational importance are officially provided for and actively encouraged."

Teachers Fail to Co-operate.

Finally, as to the criticism from within, both Dr. Elliott and Dr. Hanus deplored the unwillingness of the teachers, principals and others to be known as the individuals who gave the information and made the criticisms upon which the investigation findings are based.

"They almost invariably alleged that to be known would endanger their professional standing and advancement," is the way Professor Hanus put it. He continues:

"This attitude may be wholly groundless, but it is widespread. From our point of view, whether founded or unfounded, it indicates a serious obstruction to the professional growth and efficiency of all concerned. Such an attitude paralyzes co-operative effort in the teaching and supervisory force, and co-operation under leadership is essential to good supervision."

BCY WHITE WINGS' BIG DAY

Will Visit Mayor, Aquarium and Fort with Mr. Simons.

One hundred children, pupils of Public School 125, Brooklyn, will be guests of Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall at 10:45 o'clock this morning. They form the Bright Star Civic League membership of the school, the object of which is to teach the necessity of sanitary regulations in the Street Cleaning, Health and Tenement House departments.

The boys will have a day of pleasure-seeking under the guidance of Reuben S. Simons, the former foreman of the Street Cleaning Department, who, after becoming blind in the service, has been devoting himself to instituting and conducting clubs in the public schools.

The work of Mr. Simons in this field has been so successful that recognition of it was made by the establishment in the Department of Street Cleaning of a grade known as the Supervisor of Junior League, with Mr. Simons as the incumbent. Under an agreement between Commissioner Edwards and Mr. Maxwell there are conducted in the public schools 250 leagues, with a total membership of about 25,000.

After their audience with the Mayor to-day the boys will be conducted by Mr. Simons to Wall Street, the Custom House and the Aquarium. Then they will go to Staten Island, where they will have luncheon at Fort Wadsworth, returning to their homes about 6 o'clock.

N. Y. NEEDS A MRS. GRUNDY

Rabbi Schulman Urges Clearing House of Thought for City.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 76th Street, told his Sunday morning lecture congregation yesterday that a great need of New York is a clearing house of thought; a common forum, where all creeds might be heard, and out of them come the good which New York stands so much in need of.

"The Vice and the Virtue of a Great City" was his topic. Rabbi Schulman explained that the Hebrew vision is the growth of the Jewish city, the people, while the such city is to be let down from heaven, he spoke of the city in country and city, and said:

"The highest type of man is one that can live next to thousands of other men, and yet continue to be himself. The man who can keep his temper in a subway crowd, where people are treated not like men but like cattle, is a far higher development of civilized man than the one who appears tranquil and unruffled in a country village. Heaven in Jerusalem and heaven in New York are quite two different celestial cities. The strength of character required to live right in a village, where Mrs. Grundy is always at hand to police you, is far less than that required to live right in New York, where nobody knows and nobody cares what you do, or how you do it."

"The value of Mrs. Grundy to keep things straight is not to be despised. Yet here in New York there is not the first step taken to create a wholesome public opinion. How can one expect a law city to think right when there are so many forces compelling it to think wrong, and none to help it? That is one purpose of the clearing house of public opinion. New York must be taught mental clarity and spiritual sympathy. Fifth Avenue needs to get acquainted with Markham's man with the hoe."

MONKEY MAY WEAR GOGGLES

Eyesight of Brian Born in Central Park "Zoo" Failing.

Brian Born, the most popular of the simians in the Central Park menagerie, is said to have a defect of the eyes which may necessitate his being equipped from now on with a pair of green goggles. Patrick Keenan, Brian's keeper, would not object to the wearing of the glasses, but he is shy about having any inmate of the monkey house appear in "specs."

The monkey has been in one of the darkest parts of the house for many years, and now that the building is being renovated and light let into every crevice the simian's eyesight has been weakened.

Brian, Born's mate, has been weakened, and has become suspicious of every thing unless he can examine it in full light from his rose.

## M. D. SPECIALISTS A FAD

Family Doctors Their Advertising Agents, Says Jacobi.

WANTS PRACTICE TO STOP

Holds That Physician Should Be Able to Make Own Examination in His Office.

"The family doctor who declines to make his own examinations on his own premises should be replaced by one who will," said Dr. Abraham Jacobi in speaking of the "future of Mount Sinai Hospital" at the annual meeting of the board of directors yesterday. He pointed out the necessity for the doctor to have a working knowledge of the various branches of the medical profession. "The running of a specialist has become a great fad," he continued. "The general practitioner has lowered himself to the position of advertising agent to the specialist. That must be stopped. The family physician who declines to make his own examinations on his own premises should be replaced by one who will."

He made a plea for more pathological work in the new building which is to be erected near the present hospital when the necessary money is forthcoming. In this regard he declared that "physiological chemistry has a great future."

In the annual report, which was put on file, George Blumenthal, president of the hospital, shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1912, were \$448,294.51, the expenditures \$450,661.23 and the deficit \$2,366.72. Legacies and bequests were \$36,145.63. The sum of \$16,000 was used for the dedication of perpetual beds, \$5,500 for the dedication of memorial beds and \$4,500 for the dedication of 10 beds.

During the last year gifts from individuals amounting to \$29,153.46 were received and from societies and lodges \$1,450. Two new endowment funds, the report says, were established during the year, one by a gift of \$10,000 from Elias Asiel and another of \$10,000 given by Eugene Meyer. This brings the total endowment fund up to \$235,000.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the last year were 8,204, which brings the total number of patients admitted to the hospital since it was founded up to 121,669. In 1912 dispensary cases 288,297 consultations were had and 104,372 prescriptions were made. The treatments in the regular wards of the hospital were 8,204, while 5,296 persons were treated in the accident ward and 92 by the district staff.

The record of membership at the present time shows an enrollment of 212 contributors, 144 associate contributors, 581 patrons, 4,425 members and 45 juniors.

The following were selected as directors for a term of five years, ending January 1, 1918: Joseph P. Cullman, Louis J. Horowitz, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Albert W. Scholle, Emanuel Van Raaite and Charles A. Wimpfheimer.

Among those present at the meeting were Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn and Justice Patzsch of the Supreme Court.

BURGLAR ESCAPES WOMAN; FIGHTS POLICE ON ROOF

Shots Bring Detectives, Who Overpower Intruder After Desperate Battle.

Mrs. Marie Lederer, living at No. 50 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, had an exciting encounter early yesterday with a desperate burglar whom she discovered in her home. Before the burglar was captured he was shot at by Edward Lederer, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lederer. The intruder then tried to toss Detective Brown, of the Coney Island station, from the roof of an extension before he was overpowered.

Mrs. Lederer lives alone with her child, and was aroused at 3 o'clock by a noise at the door leading out upon the roof of a two-story extension. Finally Mrs. Lederer heard the door open, and then the figure of a man glided through the bedroom and into a front room. Mrs. Lederer sprang from bed and screamed. Her shouts were heard by her brother-in-law, who, with his family, lives on the floor above.

The burglar rushed from the front room and Mrs. Lederer plucked herself him, but he erected himself loose and darted through the door to the roof of the extension. Lederer made out the figure of the man on the roof, and continued to fire his revolver until the noise brought Detectives Brown, Reif and Behan, who happened to be in the vicinity.

The burglar hid behind a chimney to escape the bullets, while the detectives took up positions to cut off the man's escape. Mrs. Lederer threw a brick through the door key from a window to the front room, and, drawing his revolver, ordered him to surrender. The thief put up a desperate resistance, and was forcing Brown over the edge of the roof when the detective struck him on the head.

Reif and Behan then came up, and the prisoner was overpowered and taken to the station house. There he said he was John McGinn, twenty-one years old, and gave a fictitious address in Rutledge Street. The police say McGinn is a crook who has been in the Elmira Reformatory and has served time on Blackwell's Island. He was arraigned later in the Manhattan Avenue court and held on a charge of burglary, pending a hearing to-morrow.

FOR BLIND COMMISSION

Committee Named by Choate Ready to Report to Sulzer.

The committee of five appointed by Joseph H. Choate at the State Charities Aid Association's conference on January 15 has completed its work, and will soon submit a report to Governor Sulzer. The report will contain some recommendations for amendments to the Malone bill, recently introduced in Albany, and which provides for the appointment by the Governor of a state commission for the blind.

Felix M. Warburg, the chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the members were unanimously in favor of the appointment of the commission, but differed in opinion as to the advisability of making it mandatory for the Governor to appoint two blind persons to the commission. "Our object in removing the mandatory clause regarding the blind commissioners," said Mr. Warburg, "was to leave the Governor free to name the best possible men, regardless whether they are blind or not."

The committee also recommends that no person shall be appointed to the commission who is connected with any institution or activity of the blind at the present time. The work of the commission will be the investigating of the cause and condition of all cases of blindness and the finding of employment for blind people.

## LARGE HOME PLANNED

Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society to Raise Building Fund.

REPORT ON YEAR'S WORK

Organization's Investigations Show 64,738 Jewish Immigrants Brought \$1,750,952.

More than two thousand persons attended the annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, held yesterday in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets. The room was filled when Leon Sanders, the president, called the meeting to order, and it was estimated that more than three thousand persons had to be turned away.

One of the principal things discussed at the meeting was the raising of a building fund to enlarge the home of the society. After it had been gone over at great length Joseph Barondess introduced a resolution calling for such a fund, which was unanimously adopted.

According to the report submitted, the society is urgently in need of funds. The year closed with a deficit. The income amounted to \$5,842.57, and the expenses to \$6,593.42. An appeal is made for contributions toward the current expenses, as well as to the building fund, a new building having become an absolute necessity.

64,738 Jewish Immigrants.

The report shows that from January 1 to December 31, 1912, inclusive, 64,738 Jewish immigrants arrived in this country. Of this number the heads of 6,326 families have come to this country as permanent settlers, having "made good."

In other words, 26,091 persons, or more than 40 per cent of the total number of Jewish immigrants, are at present working for the development of America. Continuing the report says:

Thus there remained to be accounted for 38,647 Jewish immigrants. These nearly 40 per cent of the total number of Jewish immigrants are young men and young women, brave and hardy, prepared to give the best that is in them to the new homeland.

Of the 64,738 Jewish immigrants, 19,659 were Jewish men, 2,007 widowed, 47 divorced, 12,793 were children under the age of fourteen, and the girls numbered 8,774.

The report shows that the immigrants brought with them the sum of \$1,750,952.25, a fraction of over \$27.94 a person. To this sum must be added \$28,962 which they paid as head tax, and which directly enriched the coffers of the United States Treasury. The report continues:

This by no means completes the financial part of Jewish immigration. A conservative estimate of the amount which each immigrant spends for steamship and continental transportation is \$5, giving for the 64,738 Jewish immigrants \$325,290.24. Added to this amount the money paid to American express companies for the transportation of baggage and the commission on steamship tickets earned by American steamship agents, the monetary value of the 64,738 Jewish immigrants during 1912 may well be estimated at least \$7,000,000.

The number of deportations was 640; of these only 93 were for loathsome and contagious diseases, against 78 deportations out of a total number of Jewish arrivals of 61,900 the previous year.

As a result of the society's stationing at Ellis Island 433 out of 1,767 were admitted on appeal, bond and for treatment in hospital; 11,962 men, women and children were looked after by the department of distribution.

Met by Society's Representatives.

They were met by representatives of the society on the dock at Ellis Island and brought to the home, Nos. 23 and 31 East Broadway. From there they were distributed to their various destinations or sheltered until called for by relatives.

The report then says:

No charge is made to the immigrant except for his cartage. Special care is taken of the sick, the aged, the infirm, the orphaned and the destitute.

Pontifical Mass Celebrated at St. Agnes's by Archbishop Bonanza.

In a sermon delivered yesterday at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of St. Agnes's Church, in East 15th Street, near Lexington Avenue, the Right Rev. Thomas P. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, attacked the moral standards of the men and women of to-day.

The celebration was of double moment to the parishioners of St. Agnes's, because the pastor, Monsignor Henry A. Brann, was celebrating the twenty-third anniversary of his appointment to the pastorate. A solemn pontifical mass was said at 10 o'clock, Archbishop Bonanza, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, officiating. He was assisted by Bishop Thomas E. Cusack, presiding, and the following monsignors: Joseph P. Mooney, Michael J. Lavelle, Patrick J. Hanlon and Corretti, auditor of the apostolic delegation.

CHURCH'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forecast WEATHER BUREAU

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## BUSINESS MORALITY LOW

Dr. Stephen S. Wise Criticises American Commercial Life.

ATTACKS CHILD LABOR EVIL

Thinks We Are Improving, but Says Solution of Problem Must Be Taken Up by Employers.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise vigorously arraigned the child labor evil and what he characterized as the low moral standard of American business methods in the course of his sermon yesterday at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. He declared that child labor and similar evils were signs of the times, but that the day was past when the business man or the manufacturer could cover up his wrongs by quoting the motto "Business is business."

"This motto," said Dr. Wise, "has been popular ever since the early days of American commercial life, when new modes of power and transportation and great unexplored fields offered to the pioneers of American industry the temptation to conquer it in a warlike spirit, but without the fairness which marks the conduct of men in battle. In business there are little beings who believe it to be justifiable not only to break men on the rack of overwork, but have extended this cruel code to the children whom they compel to join the ranks of the fighters. They have driven little children into battle. But there is one point at least where morality will not allow us to trade and industry. The time has come when children will be ruled out as non-combatants or industry will go."

"We have called a halt, and the time is near at hand when, no matter what other inquiries may remain, little children will live children's lives."

"The low moral standard of American business is to blame for a majority of the social and political problems which confront the United States at the present time. The Panama tolls question is a sample of our disposition to suppress morality, because we believed that the violation of a commercial treaty was justified in the effort to increase our national profit."

In the matter of strikes and labor difficulties Dr. Wise expressed himself in sympathy with the employer rather than the employee, and made a plea for the moralization of business and industry on the ground that no material progress was of value until men of business recognized the value of justice even in money making.

ASSOCIATION'S GOOD YEAR

Hebrew Free Loan Organization Makes Encouraging Report.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association held its twenty-first annual meeting yesterday at its headquarters, at No. 106 Second Avenue. Julius J. Dukas, president of the organization, presided and read the annual report of the directors, and referred to the moral and financial support that had been received from Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, the late Leonard Lewisohn and Baron de Hirsch.

The report shows that the membership of the society is now 5,200 and that during the year 315 new members were added. The loans made numbered 20,650 and amounted to \$67,042. Of these loans \$435 were of \$10 each, 5,200 were of \$25 each and 2,414 were of \$50 each. During its existence the association has loaned \$1,211,000, amounting to \$23.20 a head of the population of the city.

Seventy per cent of the loans are repaid by the borrowers and only 2 per cent by the indorsees, and the records show that more than half of that 2 per cent is ultimately returned to the indorsees. The losses were less than in 1911 and averaged about one-half of 1 per cent. The income of the association for 1912 was \$39,426. The disbursements amounted to \$25,564. The loaning capital now amounts to \$132,254 and the realty owned by the organization is valued at \$30,000.

Dr. H. H. Schiff and Commissioner Drummond made brief speeches of congratulation and Louis Marshall and Controller Frederick sent telegrams. Harry R.oom, Joseph D. Goldstein, Edward Guckenheimer, Morris Jacoby, Simon Landres, Jacob M. Marcuson, Max Marx, Morris N. Orlans and Samuel Wilner were elected to serve as directors for three years.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise, 7:14 a.m.; sunset, 5:11 p.m.; moon rises, 11:37 p.m.; moon sets, 6:09 a.m.

HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook, 11:20 a.m.; New York, 11:20 a.m.; New York, 11:20 a.m.

WIRELESS REPORTS.

The Oscar II, reported as 730 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:25 a.m. yesterday, is expected to dock Tuesday forenoon.

The Minneapolis, reported as 600 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:25 a.m. yesterday, is expected to dock Tuesday forenoon.

The Laland, reported as 300 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday, is expected to dock this forenoon.

The Cymric, reported as 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:30 a.m. yesterday, is expected to dock this forenoon.

The Ryndam, reported as 820 miles east of Sandy Hook at 12:40 a.m. yesterday, is expected to dock Tuesday forenoon.

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.